his colleague (Mr. Hoar) and by the Senator bis colleague (Mr. Hoar) and by the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) suggested an amendment to the proposed change of rules, providing that when a bill has been debated on diven days, amounting in all to thirty days, it shall be in order for any Senator to move to Ex a date for taking the vote: that that motion shall not be amendable or debatable, and that if carried by a majority, the vote on the bill and pending amendments shall be taken without juyther debate or amendment.

Mr. Stewart (Ren., Aev.) amounced himself as ready to prove, by many precedents, the immense advantage of deliberation in the Senate, and why a gag rule should not be adopted.

lopted. Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) also expressed himself desirous of speaking to the resolution, but

ator from California iMr. White), who wished to address the Senate.

The resolution then went over till to-morrow, although it had previously been referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Repeal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer to it looking to the appointment of a monetary commission of three financial experts from private life (to be appointed by the President, three Senators, and three fieuresentatives.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) then addressed the Senate against the repeal of the Sherman act. Ile said that he regarded the act of 1873 demoneting gainst the repeal of the Sherman act. Ile said that he regarded the act of 1873 demoneting silver as a blunder rather than as a orime. The United States were responsible for the prevailing condition with reference to silver. The United States were responsible for the prevailing condition with reference to silver. The United States were responsible for the senior Senator from (blic had borne much fruit. It was a tribute to that Senator's ability that to-day on financial questions he not only dominated his own party, but was followed by many eminent Democratic his address that the carried out as a whole. The platform must be carried out as a whole. The platform daw, and some gentiemen said that to do that would be to carry out the platform. Why not act on one-half of a contract of the Memocratic party was bound to do something besides repealing the Shorman act. A Senator (Mr. Mills had said that he stood on

be to carry out the platform. Why not act on one-half of a contract. The Democratic party was bound to do something besides ropealing the Shorman act. A senator Mr. Miles had said that he stood on the Democratic platform with both feet. He (Mr. White) looking at this matter as he did, must say that the platform appeared to him as if it had been trodden upon by a good many with both feet. The Democratic party had pledged itself to treat gold as it treated gold. He believed that if the United States abandoned silver, its rehabilitation as a money metal could not be looked for in this generation. The way to obtain a proper standard for silver was for the United States to stand by it and not to cast it aside and relegate it to an obscurity from-which it could never emerge.

After he had sooken for three hours and a half Mr. White suggested that if Mr. Noorhees desired to make any motion he would yield the floor and go on again to-morrow; but Mr. Voorhees preferred that Mr. White should continue, and Mr. White said that he would do so, as he was not at all tired. And so he went on with his speech, arguing that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law meant the total abolition of silver as a money metal. He closed at 5:21 with an appeal for consideration for the silver producing States. A suggestion was then made by Mr. Voorhees that it was too carly for the Senate to sujourn, and that the rest of the day might be occupied by Mr. George (Dem., Miss.; in finishing the speech begun by him yesterday. Mr. George, however, preferred not to go on this evening.

"If we cannot have further delate." Said Mr. Voorhees, "the next thing is to vote I move to lay on the table the pending amendment to the bill (Mr. Peffer's), and on that motion I ask the yess and nays."

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) moved an adjournment, but withdrew that motion for flow or recent to allow Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) to move to proceed to executive business, which motion Mr. Butler made.

Mr. Voorhees insisted that his call for the

made.

Mr. Yoorhees insisted that his call for the yeas and nays should be decided before Mr. Butler's motion was put, but the Vice-President decided against him.

Mr. Teller suggested the absence of a quorum, and insisted that that question should be tested before the vote by yeas and nays was taken.

was taken.

The point was admitted by the Vice-President, and the roll was called, showing that there were fifty-five Senators present.

A motion to adjourn was then made by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), and was defeated, 10 to 34 as follows (Democrata in Roman, Republicans in Italies, and Populists in small caps): YEAR-Mesara, ALLES, Bate, Butler, Call, Dislow, Har-gia, Jones (Ark.) Kyls, Martin, intelest (Or.), Payers, Fastgreen, Pomer, Pugh, Roacu, Shoop, Stewart, Teller, and Feederes, Poses, Pugh, Roach, Shoup, Scenari, Francisco Bayes-Hears, Allison, Brico, Caffery, Camden, Chamber, Faulkane, Fry, Gulleyer, Ginson, Gordon, Gornan, Lorgan, Hull, Hear, Hunton, Landsay, Lodge, McPherson, Mills, Marphy, Pasco, Pari, Procise, Ranson, Shuit, Sparre, Sectionary, Turpic, Villa, Voorhees, and White (La.)—34.

Mr. Butler's motion to proceed to executive business was defeated—yeas, 20; nays, 31.

Mr. Toller then moved to adjourn.

Mr. Harris (Dem. Tenn.) suggested that by unanimous consent the Seants proceed to executive business in order to have some appointments referred. The Seante, he said, could come back within half an hour and resume legislative business where it was left off.

Mr. Voorhees said that he was compelled to object. He had a motion pending on which he desired action.

Mr. Voorhees said that he was considered better. He had a motion pending on which he desired action.

Mr. Teller (kep., Col.) said that the Senator from Indiana was usually very fair; but he had done to-day that which he (Mr. Teller) had never known to be done in the Senate before. The Senator proposed to have a vote taken on an amendment cellateral to the bill, without any notice, in the absence of many Senators, and at an hour when the Senate, by its traditions, had adjourned. He feared that the Senator was held in terrorem by agencies outside of the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees protested that he meant no

of the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees protested that he meant no unfairness to Senators; but he was not going to talk personalities. He was not affected by the criticisms of which he might be the object. The question was bigger than criticisms on any individual. He intended to discharge his duty fairly and to take all the consequences. He wanted the debate to go on to-day a little

duty fairly and to take all the consequences. He wanted the debate to go on to-day a little later. He knew that to many Senators of threescore years and over it was a terrible ordeal to sit in the Senate chamber until late hours; and nothing but the mightiest question which affected human affairs would justify it. He expected to discharge his duty without any rankling feelings and with the greatest desire to oblige Senators as far as possible. And now he again asked Senators on the other side of the question whether there could be any agreement by which a time should be fixed for taking a vote on the pending amendment or anything else.

Mr. Telier throught Mr. Voorhees's motion exceedingly unisir. If he had said that if no benstor took the floor he would make the motion, that would be a different matter.

Mr. Voorhees remin led Mr. Teller that that was just what he had done.

After some further colleguy, Mr. Voorhees withdrew the motion to lay Mr. Peffer's amendment on the table, and Mr. Teller withdrew the motion to lay Mr. Teller withdrew the motion to lay Mr. Teller withdrew the motion to adjourn. This mutual act of good temper did not, however, put an end to the discussion.

Mr. Teller declared, with his usual deter-Mr. Tellor declared, with his usual deter-

discussion.

Mr. Telior declared, with his usual determined manner, that the Senator from Indiana might take what step he saw fit, and he would always finden the part of the opposition some-body rendy to he part of the opposition would be senator suppose that he could violate with impointly the traditions of the Senator? Such a thing had never been done and never could be done. Senators in opposition would detate the question fairly, and if they were not fairly reated they were resourceful enough and brave enough to take such steps as the minority could always take, and they knew how to take them.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y. Suggested that a vote might be taken on the molion to lay the Pedrer amendment on the table, and that the Senate might then adjourn.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) objected, and said that he had not yet rend that amendment. He subsequently made a speech calling attention to the importance of the amendment. It involved, he said, the restoration of the act of 1837, which was a free coinage act, signed, he thought, by Andrew Jackson.

The discussion was closed by some remarks from Mr. Allison (kep., la.) on an amendment to the bill to make the legal tender quality amply to silver dollars to be hereafter coined, as well asto those already coined; and then, on Mr. Voorhee's motion, there was a short executive seasion, and the Senate, at 7:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bays Fixed for Beginning and Ending De-WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. There were many empty seats in the House at noon to-day. Indeed there were not more than one hundred members present when the Speaker's gavel called the House to order. The journal having been read, Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) suggested that the document was not correct, although he thought that the Journal Clerk had shown good judgment in writing the journal as he had. He had read that the Speaker ruled out certain motions yesterday on the ground that they were dilatory motions. This was not the fact, though it should have been, and he called the attention of the Speaker to the matter.

The Speaker replied that, owing to the fact that the Committee on Rules had been in session this morning, he had not had an opportunity to examine the journal, but from listening to it he was of the impression that it was not correct.

Mr. Reed suggested that the approval of the journal be postponed until the Speaker had an opportunity to examine it, no rights of any member to find objection to it being surren dered in the mean time. This course was followed and the House proceeded to business without approving the journal.

Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.), from the Com-

shall be considered as ordered on the bill in all its stages, and that on Oct. 10 the various votes shall be taken, without debate or intervening motions.

Mr. Catchings demanded the previous questions and nave ware ordered. The

wening motions.

Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 176; nays, 4—and the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted—yeas, 170; nays, 3.

Mr. Rusk (Dem., Md.) presented a report from the Committee on Accounts, recommending that those committees to which clerks were assigned in the Fifty-second Congress—thirty-six in number—be assigned clerks in the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. Paynter (Dem., Rr.) for himself and for Mr. Mutchier (Dem., Rr.) for himself and for himself, recommending that eleven of the more unimportant committees be not assigned clerks, and that all clerks not made annual by the statutes be limited to the seesion roll.

Mr. Cobb (Dem., Ala.) opposed the report. He asked Mr. Rusk if it were not true that many of those committees were dress-parade committees, which held no meetings except those that were necessary to organize and appoint a clerk.

Mr. Rusk realied that he had no information

committees, which held no meetings except those that were necessary to organize and appoint a clerk.

Mr. Rusk replied that he had no information on that subject. He had heard the charge made in provious Congresses, but supposed the fact that the Committees in Rules recommended the appointment of these committees established the necessity for them.

Mr. Wise (Dem., Va.) said that if the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Cobb) defeated the report of the committee it would not save a dollar. Under the law every member of the House who is not a chairman of a committee is entitled to the services of a clerk.

Mr. Paynter said that he felt it his duty to give to the House the information respecting the work of some of the committees he had gathered as a member of the Committee on Accounts. He had found that the several Committees on Expenditures in the various Executive departments, for instance, had not averaged more than one report a year for the past eighteen years. One committees in the Senate had jurisdiction of all matters referred to these eight or nine committees in the law one of the law on the law of the committees in the law one of the law on the law of the l the Senate had jurisdiction of all matters referred to these eight or nine committees in the Rouse, and if he could do so by his vote he would wipe them all out of existence. There were in all fifteen committees which he would suggest, in the interest of practical economy, he deprived of clerks. Mr. Paynter said that his plan would save \$1.280 a month.

Mr. Boatner Dem., La) said the real question before the House was whether or not an abuse, acknowledged for years past and universally so recognized now, should be corrected. If it refused to correct this abuse the people would rise in their wrath and correct the House.

Mr. Paynter submitted as a substitute a resolution for the allotnent of clerks to committees to carry out the reduction he advocated in his remarks.

lution for the alletment of clerks to committees to carry out the reduction he advocated
in his remarks.

After further debate the Paynter substitute
was agreed to yeas, 120; nays, 78.

Mr. Crain (Dem., Tex.) moved to reconsider
the vote, and, pending that, moved that the
House adjourn.

Pending this motion, the Speaker again submitted this morning's journal. He said that
when the journal was read this morning he
discovered that it was wrong in four distinct
particulars. The journal said that the Chair
had given certain reasons for his decisions
yesterday, but those reasons had been recorded incorrectly. The House would remembor that in some of these decisions the Chair
refrained from giving the reasons on which he
based his action. The journal ought not to
put into the mouth of the Speaker reasons
that he had not assigned for his rulings.

The Speaker then presented his emendations, and after Mr. Heed had secured their
printing in the record the journal was approved, and the House at 4:45 adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Mr. McCreary's Amendment to the Genry Chinese Exclusion Act,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day was devoted wholly to a discussion of the McCreary substitute for the Everett bill to amend and modify the Geary Chinese Registration act. The substitute proposes to amend Section 6 of the act of May 5, 1892. in three important particulars: First, it extends for a period of six months from the date of the passage of the bill the time within date of the passage of the bill the time within which Chinese residents may provide themselves with certificates of residence and register; second, it strikes out the word "white" from the definition of the class of winesses by whom the Chineman may prove his right of residence; and third, adds the following definition of a Chinese laborer:

The word "laborer" or "laborers," whenever used in this act or in the act to which this is an amendment of the control of the c

exportation.

Mr. Geary proposed an amendment requiring that the Chinese should be photographed, the photograph to be attached to the registration certificate, but no action will be taken on this proposition until Tuesday next, at which time a special meeting will be held. The committee, with the exception of Mr. Geary, is believed to be unanimously in favor of the McCreary bill.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill intro-duced by Mr. Oates of Alabama repealing that duced by Mr. Oates of Alabama repealing that section of the statutes which requires proof of loyalty during the war of the rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll. Proof of loyalty is also dispensed with in applications for bounty lands where the proof otherwise shows that the anplicant is entitled to it. The Bankruptey bill was made the special order for the meeting on Tuesday next.

Henry B. Graves of New York has been appointed superintendent of the Indian Ware-house in New York city, vice I. L. Robbins, resigned. Gordon Duniap and John V. George of New York were appointed special inspectors

Representativo Bryan of Nebraska has introduced a bill to protect depositors in National banks. It provides that upon the first of each fiscal year there shall be due from every National bank a tax of one-quarter of one percent, upon the average amount of deposits held in its custody during the last quarter of the preceding year. From this fund the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to pay to depositors in failed National banks the amounts of their claims. When the fund has reached the sum of \$10,000,000 the Comptroller is authorized to suspend the fund shall fall below the sum of ten militors, the intention being to keen it at that sum. To prevent a contraction of the currency in circulation by the withdrawal of this ten militons, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue an equal amount of greenbacks, and add them to the general fund of the Treasury. The United States shall assume no liability to depositors under the bill, acting merely as trustee in their behalf in the distribution of the money. banks. It provides that upon the first of each

A bill has been introduced into the House by Representative Bynum of Indiana which will have a somewhat revolutionary effect on the have a somewhat revolutionary effect on the railway postal service if the principle it contains is enacted into law. It provides for the reinstatement, as fast as vacancies occur therein, of those employees of the railway postal service who were discharged between the 15th of March and 1st of May, 1883. It will be remembered that just before President Cleveland retired at the end of his first term in placed the railroad postal service under the civil service rules, to take effect March 15. Fresident Harrison extended the time until May 1, and Mr. Bynum asserts that the extension thus gained was utilized for the discharge of Lennocratic clerks. He charges that blank discharges were made out, dated previous to May 1, and used for dismissing employees as late as in July and August. He has, he says, endeavored to secure the reinstatement of these men, but failed because of opposition from the Civil Service Commission.

STOLE THE STEAMER'S HAWSER. Jovee Set the Sylvan Stream Adrift in Order

James Joyce was arrested on suspicion early vesterday morning by Policeman Hallenbach of the Charles street station while carrying a section of a ship's hawser in West street. After seeing his prisoner tocked up Hallenbach went

back to his post. As he neared Pier 4th, at the foot of West As he neared Pier 40, at the foot of West Tenth street, he noticed that the steamer Sylvan Stream was drifting out into the river. He shouted and finally succeeded in arousing tapt. Edwards of the Sylvan Stream. The Captain threw a rope to Hallenbach, and the steamer was made fast again. Then it was discovered that Joyce, Hallenbach's prisoner of an hour before, had deliberately cut the hawser of the Sylvan Stream in order to sell the rope for a few cents. At Jefferson Market Joyce was held for trial on complaint of Capt. Edwards

Goldwin Smith Resigne.

Tononto, Ont., Sept. 21. - Prof. Goldwin Smith, who will shortly leave for England, has sent in his resignation as a life member of St. George's Society of this city. Mr. Smith refers to the attempt made by political opponents to expel him from the society owing to his an-nexationist views and which he successfully resisted. As the attempt has not been re-newed. Mr. Smith feels at liberty to resign without being liable to have his action mis-

The Modern Beauty

ives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of ex-se in the open air. Her form glows with health her face blooms with its beauty. If her system is he recausing action of a laxistive remedy, she the gentlo and pleasant injuid laxistive. Syrup of

FIGHTING AGAINST REPEAL

A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR'S PESSIMIS-TIC FIEW OF THE SITUATION.

He Says that the Wilson Bill Is Defeated Beyond All Hope-Its Real Friends to Force a Test of Strength, with the Be-lief that It Will Pass by a Sate Majority. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- A Democratic Senstor, who is a member of the steering committee, and who made a speech in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, said to-day that the ause of unconditional repeal in the Senate is defeated beyond all hope. This Senator has been acting for some time past as a party whip, urg'ss a prompt vote on the Wilson bill. He west to vor of beginning the programme of continuous sessions yesterday, but found it impossible to keep the Democratic Senators in the chamber. He would have made the effort to-day but for an unexpected wrangle that prolonged the session until after 7 o'clock, with no result except further delay to the cause of repeal. He hopes that a much longer session can be held to-morrow, and that on Saturday no adjournment will be taken until far into the night. This Senator is free to say that he does not hope for a vote as the result of this protracted sitting, but thinks it will serve to show the Administration and the country that there is no hope of forcing the

silver Senators to surrender. This situation is due to a variety of causes. among them being the opposition of certain Democratic Senators to the Administration on general principles, the traditional dislike of cloture in the Senate, and the ill feeling caused by the action of the House in reporting the repeal of the Federal Election laws, and fixing a day for taking a vote. Senator Voorhees has been severely criticised during the past week because of his failure to inaugurate his longpromised "era of business." The Senator has had difficulties to contend with, however, of which the public has little appreciation, but which are fully understood by his colleagues in the Senate. They know that it is impossible for him to force Sepators who will not be In addition to those Democrats who oppose

a policy of action, there are a number who, while professedly in favor of repeal, are who, while professedly in favor of repeal, are doing everything they can to prevent it and to handleap the efforts of Mr. Voorhees to force the fight. During the past week, too, a sort of mutiny has broken out among the liest sort of mutiny has broken publican Senators who have heretofore favored repeal, and many of them are now quietly at work blocking the plans of the Administration party on the floor because of the attitude of the Democrats in the House in pushing the Elections bill to the front.

These Republican Senators are still supposed to be in favor of repeal, and do not

These Republican Senators are still supposed to be in favor of repeal, and do not publicly admit that they are putting politics ahead of patriotism. This is just what they are doing, however, and their course is having a very discouraging effect upon the efforts of the Administration Democrats to hasten a vote upon the Wilson bill.

The action of the House in fixing Sept. 26 as the date upon which the debate on the Elections bill shall begin does not mean, as has been widely reported, that the Democratic leaders expect the Wilson bill to be disposed of in the Senate by that time, but it does mean that a test of strength will have been made before that date to show whether the Repeal bill can be forced to a vote by cloture, continuous sessions, or any other method of parliamentary warfare. One of the Democratic Senators, who is now acting as the party whip, was delegated by his colleagues to confer with the House leaders and persuade them not to follow Representative Tucker's original intention of beginning the debate on the Elections bill as soon as the measure is reported to the House. The Senator accomplished his mission, with the understanding that by Sept. 26, which is next Tucsday, the fact would be made clear whether there was any hope of getting a vote on the Wilson bill in the Senate at any reasonable time in the future, and if there was not, Democrats would be justified in going ahead with other matters of legislation to which the party is pledged.

Much of the blame for the present situation in the Senate is laid upon the shoulders of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, who are accused by some of the Hemocratic Senators of having refused to listen to advice of the Administration.

It was pointed out to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury some time ago that if they would consent to an amendment to the Wilson bill, the bill could be passed in the Senate, sent to the House, and the amendment concurred in without the formality of a reference to a committee. It was pointed out to the Pr

can now be brought to a vote in the Senate except some compromise measure, such as the proposed amendment of Senator Faulkner, that provides for the colnage of a fixed amount of silver after the Sherman act shall have been repealed.

Thelout-and-out friends of the Administration and of unconditional repeal, like Yoorhees, Gray, Lindsay, White, and others do not admit the correctness of this latest diagnosis of the situation, but insist that the hill will be forced to a vote, and passed by a safe majority.

Nominations by the President,

Washington, Sept. 21.-The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Luther Short of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Constantinople, Turkey.
Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, to be Secre-tary of Legation at Vienna, Austria.
D. Lynch Pringle of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to Guatemala and Hondures and Consul-Gen eral to Gustemala.
Consuls—Charles L. Adams of Virginia, at Cadiz,

Spain; Edwin F. Bishop of New York, at Chathain, Canada; H. Christian Borstel of New York, at St. Canada, H. Christian Borstel of New York at St. Helena, Joseph F. Baya of Florida at Baracca, Cuba; John S. Breby of Maine, at St. John, New Branswick, Samuel B. Ryans of Iowa, at Managua, Niceragua, John S. Gibson of Teas, at tousymas, Mexico, Thomas R. Gibson of Georgia at Bernt, Syria; William E. Humi of Mississipp, at Hog Kong, China, Frank A. Johnston of China, at Chibtahua, Mexico; Dominick J. Kane of Maine at Chibtahua, Mexico; Dominick J. Kane Johnston (Viorida at Bahia Brazil; Homas B. C'Neill of New York, at Stockholm, Sweden; Joseph Greinesse, at Colon, at Mexico, at Ticorfin, China; Sheridan P. Read of New York, at Ticorfin, China; Sheridan P. Read of New York, at Ticorfin, China; Highle D. New York, at Ticorfin, China; Miller B. New York, at Ticorfin, China; Miller B. New York, at Ticorfin, China; Miller B. Mi

Covin Housen, Missour-Lavary I, Brawford, Unionville.
Capt Curtis F. Frice, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with rank of Major; Capt. Blair I, Taylor, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with rank of Major; Capt. James C. Worthington, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with rank of Major.

Also a number of recess appointments in-cluding the First and Third Assistant Post-muster-General, and forty-six Western and bouthern Postmusters, Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The Senate has con-

firmed the following nominations: firmed the following nominations:

Chas B. Ayeock, to be Attorney of the United States for the easiern district of North Carolina, vice Charles A. Cook, to be removed.

Ilentry W. Scott, to be Associate Justine of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Chainons.

Whit. F. Arfrey, to be associate Justine of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Chainons.

Whit. F. Arfrey, to be associate Justine of the Assay Office at Charlotte. N. C. Joseph W. Nichol of Indiana, to be Deputy Second Comparables of the Transity of Entaio. N. Y. at Bordenia; Justine Muth of Brocklyn, N. Y. at Maddeburg, Italia Jonnson of Britano, N. Y. at Fort Fire Indiang, Grenwille James of New York at Woodstork, New York and Manchell of Seventral Comparability, N. Y. at Believille, Canada Max Goldinger of New York City at Mannheim James C. Frax of Hoenester, N. Y. at Altigus. William F. Ermiett of New York at Alk le thapolie; W. S. Esmipheli of New York City at Swessie, Eng. John F. Beecher of New York City at Swessie, Eng. John F. Beecher of New York City at Swessie, Eng. John F. Beecher of New York City at Cognac; Alexander Rosenthal of New York at Leghorn, Italy

Missiatement Regarding the Crop Report WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The statistician of the Department of Agriculture takes exception to the statement published in some of the New York papers, to the effect that 13.2 per cent of the wheat crop, equivalent to 50, 000,000 bushels, had been destroyed during the month of August after most of the winter wheat had been harvested. Statistician Rob-

wheat had been marves.
inson says:
"This misstatement is palpable to any one
who has looked at my September report. It
who has looked at my September regarding the who has looked at my September report. It contains no such statements regarding the wheat crop as are attributed to it in the arti-cles in question."

Elegant Choirs and Fancy Tables

WHO PUT THE POISON IN THE COFFEE Sarco Accuses His Sister-in-law of Killing

When Mrs. Gazella Marco, the young wife of a hat maker, died at her home, 303 Wallabout street, Williamsburgh, about ten days ago, Dr. Max Levy, her physician, said death was due to arsenite of copper poisoning administered in coffee, probably accidentally. The coffee was made by Mrs. Marco's stepmother, Mrs. Roseneck, who lives in Columbia street, this city. Mrs. Roseneck drank of the coffee, as tid also Marco, the husband, and Mrs. Marco's brother and sister and her uncle. All were made ill afterward, and Mrs. Marco died the next day. An autopsy on the body disclosed no signs of poisoning, and the stomach was removed for a chemical analysis, which has not been completed. Marco went to the Lee Avenue Police Court with Mrs. Roseneck yesterday and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Rebecca Marco, a widow of 175 Harrison avenue, Williamsburgh. Marco alleged that Mrs. Marco, who is his sister-in-law

poisoned his wife. 'The widow." Marco said to the clerk of the was my dead brother's wife. She has been infatuated with me for a long time, and been infatuated with me for a long time, and wants me to marry her. Long before my wife was taken sick my sister-in-law used to come to our rooms at 303 Wallabout street and kiss and embrace me. My wife didn't want to say anything because her sister-in-law was a lone widow. As long as my wife didn't care the way the widow caressed me I didn't.

Mrs. lioseneck interrupted Marco with the statement that from time to time her step-daughter had said lie widow was anxious to have Marco all to herself, and wished her out of the way.

daughter had said the widow was anxious to have Marco all to herself, and wished her out of the way.

"The day before my stepdaughter died," continued Mrs. Roseneck, "I was at her house attending her, and it was I who made the coffee. The widow Marco often came to the house to inquire after the patient. Once in a while the widow administered the medicine prescribed by the doctor. When I made the coffee the widow was in the room. The doctor was there also. The doctor, after tasting of the coffee, said it was all right, but a little too strong. While this talk was going on the widow went away. During her absence we all drank of the coffee, my stepdaugher included. We all had terrible pains afterward, and when the widow came back she tasted of the coffee, but wouldn't drink any of it. The next day my stepdaughter died, and on her dying hed told me she was firm in her belief that the widow poisoned her.

As Justice Goetting had left the court Marco and Mrs. Roseneck were advised to come today.

A Sun reporter found the widow Marco at

just heard of her brother-in-law's visit to court, and was very angry.

"The idea of him and Mrs. Roseneck accusing me of poisoning my sister-in-law," said Mrs. Marco. "is simply outrageous. I did all in my power to help her while she was sick, and now they bring up a story that I poisoned her because I wanted to marry Marco. I never cared for the man, nor would I have him. He is dumb. I drank of the coffee that day as well as the others, and was made very sick and was under the care of a doctor, and am so yet. Marco better not accuse me of poisoning his wife. If any poisoning was done, I guess he knows where it came from. Why, a few days, before his wife did he came to me and told me that he didn't know what to do, as his wife did not appear to be getting any better or worse."

The Widow Werebuch's Alleged Attempt to Kill Herself and Her Babe,

A man ran up to Policeman Klein in First avenue near Seventh street, at 4:30 A. M. yesterday, and said that a woman was going to throw a baby out of a window near by. The policeman ran down Seventh street until he was opposite to twi. There he saw a halfnaked woman leaning out of a fourth-story window with a baby in her arms. Expecting every instant to see the child dashed to the sidewalk, he yelled at the woman and made a break for the door. Half way up the stairs he was met by the woman, who still held the baby tightly clasped in her arms.

"What were you doing at that window?" panted the policeman, trying to seize the woman by the arm. "I was going to jump." she shouted, cluding

woman by the arm.

"I was going to jump," she shouted, eluding his grasp.

Then she darted away and ran into the street. Riell caught her at Tompkins square. A second woman-ho came from the same house told the policeman that his prisoner was Mrs. Pauline Werebach of 169 East Seventy-seventh street and that the child was only four days old and had been born in the establishment of Mrs. Johanna Augerbauer, a midwife who lives at 18 Seventh street. Mrs. Werebach told Mrs. Angerbauer that she was a widow, and had been betrayed by a butcher named George Wolff of 630 Sixth avenue. She expected that the lutcher would either marry her or pay her \$1,000 after the child was born.

Mrs. Werebach seemed to be sane. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the insane pavilion. The doctors believe that worry over her misfortune crazed her. The police entered a formal charge of attempted suicide against her.

"It's another case of blackmail." Wolff said when questioned. "Last spring Mrs. Werebach had me arrested, but the case was dismissed. She has often threatened to make a scandal in order to get meney out of me."

FORGIVING MRS. CULLEN.

She Wants Her Husband, Who Fired Three Butlets Into Rer, Pardoned.

Robert Cullen is serving a term of eight years' imprisonment in the Kings county penitentiary for an attempt to kill his young wife, Isabella, on March 28, 1892. He drew a revolver while they were on their way to their home in South Brooklyn and shot at her three times, each bullet taking effect. The woman times, each bullet taking effect. The woman had long been ill treated by her jealous hushand and came near dying from her wounds, but at his trial she exhibited no resentment, and evidently wanted to have his punishment made as light as possible.

She is now helping the lawyers to secure a now trial, and was with them yesterday in the Supreme Court, where they made an application for one to Judge Pratt. After counsel had spoken on the law points involved the wife of the convict made this plea through them:

"I forgive him. Why should not the law then also forgive? I alone was injured. Oh, let him go."

et him go." Judge Fratt reserved his decision.

Found the Diamond Thief at Last. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.-Detectives Whiteman and O'Day of Boston reached Chicago a few days ago to look for James O'Brien, allas Bruno, alias Moore, who is in the Bridewell on a twelve months' sentence for pocket picking. On the evening of Feb. 10, 1802, O'Brien and James Murdoch entered Joseph Waxman's James Murdoch entered Joseph Waxman's jowetry stores it 807 Washington street, Boston. Mr. Waxman had gone to supper, and only one clerk remained in the store. Murdoch engaged the clerk in the rear part of the store while of Brien spened a showcase and stole four trays containing diamond rings valued at \$2,486, and darted out of the store followed by Murdoch. The clerk gave chase, and shouted for the police, but the men made their escape. made their escape.

The next heard concerning the thieves was

The next heard concerning the fhieves was a few months later, when they turned a similar trick in Philadelphia, when Murdech was caught and sent to the penitentiary for five years, but O'Brien made his secape. The Boston police have been looking for O'Brien since the night of the robbery, and will tomorrow take him from the Bridewell to Boston for trial.

Practically Confesses Guilt.

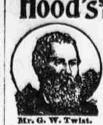
GRAPTON, W. Va., Sept. 21.-The trial of the Rev. J. T. Chenowith before the Methodist Conference on charges of immorality closed suddenly to-day. Chenowith's counsel ansuddenly to-day. Chenowith's counsel announced in open Conference that their client desired to withdraw ail defonce, and to be allowed to withdraw from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Church. This was granted. Chenowith was formerly a Presiding Elder of the Church, and one of the most eloquent and distinguished ministers in this part of the country. He was charged with sustaining improper relations with a Miss Jennie Lloyd.

A nicely dressed young woman, who said she was Lizzie Lansing of 268 East Thirty-eighth street, was arrested at Bloomingdale's yesterday for shoplifting. One diamond ring two pairs of earrings, a diamond scarfein, and a stud, worth in all \$100.92; were found hidden in her gloves. She was held for examination at the Yorkville Police Court. Nothing was known of her at the address she gave.

A Fioral Harp for Parnell's Grave. A mammoth floral harp, which is to be placed

on the grave of Parnell in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on the anniversary of the Irish lead-er's death, is exhibited in the window of a Bowery florist. A fund raised by Irish National-ists of this city purchased the memento.

Hood's Cures



health falled me. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am much improved. From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health.

Formerly I weighed 135

Barcaparills has been a great benefit to me."

GEORGE W. TWIST. Coloma, Wis.

N. B.—Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills Cure all Liver Illa. 25c.

IN THE WHITE CITY.

A Joyous Wedding Makes the Day Bright at the Javanese Village, ** CHICAGO, Sept. 21,-The wind blew a gale at Jackson Park to-day, but the sun was very hot and the day not really unpleasant. Iowa swelled to-day's attendance by thousands. The State's festivities began with a big parade led by Gov. Boles and staff. In Festival Hall addresses were made by the Governor, Chief Buchanan, and other prominent Hawkeys citizens. Tonight there was a reception in the Iowa pavil-

An enthusiastic crowd of anglers gathered about the Izaak Walton cottage to-day to participate in the first annual tournament of the Chicago Fly Casting Club. The high wind seriously interfered with the contests, and while it will make no difference in the award of medals it disappointed the fishermen in the matter of records.

Mimi and Samoen the Javenese children were married to-day in Java village. The groom is 14 and the bride 15 years old. Bapa Masid, the Mohammedan priest who reformed the ceremony was the only one in all the settlement who wore a sober face.

Six Javenese men bearing a gaudily canopled seat on their shoulders marched up to the entrance to the house of Samoen's father. The coffee-colored bridegroom stalked out from the bunting that decorated the doorway, and was lifted to the seat. The platform was raised to the shoulders of the men again, and they marched oil to the house of his bride. Six other men were there with a similar canopy for her, and when she had been placed on her bridal throne the procession took up its way to the home of the priest. Little dancing girls led the way, casting flowers in the path and singing as they went. The musicians came next, thumping on the tom toms. The parents of the children marched happily after them, and theo ther natives, shouling out their glee, brought up the rear.

Bapa Masid was in the attitude of prayer when the company reached him. The little ones advanced to the alter before him and were married to-day in Java village. The

Bapa Masid was in the attitude of prayer when the company reached him. The little ones advanced to the altar before him and knelt down to receive his blessing. The ceremony that made them man and wife was short and apparently simple, though it is not given that white folks should know what was said. Tamsen kissed his bride and then both were kissed by the assembled guests. When the congratuations were given and received the procession took up its way again to the home of the bride. There was an immense wedding feast that lasted all the afternoon and night.

To-day's paid admissions to the Fair were 197,402.

SKULLS CRACKED WITH AN AXE.

As a result of a fight in Michael Seraphine's aloon at 180th street and Tenth avenue yesterday. Thomas Drake, aged 30 years, who lives near the saloon, and John Casey, aged 35 years, of 165th street and Tenth avenue were sent to Manhattan Hospital with fractured skulls.

Drake and Casey were in the saloon drunk when Casey got into a row with an Italian carpenter named Voluncio who was at work in the place. Voluncio grabbed an axe he had been using and made a rush at Casey, striking

been using and made a rush at Casey, striking him on the head and arms.

Drake ran to Casey's assistance, and got a blow on the head with the axe that cut an ugly gash in his scalp and crushed his skuil. He threw up his hanns to defend himself, and was cut on the arms. As he turned to run the axe struck him again, this time on the back.

Frank Phillips, the bartender, tried to stop the fight, and was beaten on the head by Voluncio. Then Voluncio ran away, and the police have not found him yet.

Casey was cut on the arms with the axe. His skuil is fractured. Drake's fracture of the skuil is more serious. After their injuries were attended to they insisted on going home. Phillips, the bartender, was arrested, and remanded in the Hariem Police Court. John Conroy was held as a witness.

WHY DIDN'T SHE TELL THE TRUTHS She Might Have Got as Much Money and

Mrs. Julia Reinshagen of 272 South Third street, Williamsburg, was charged before Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, with awindling Williamsburgh clergymen. She called upon the Rev. H. D. Weston of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church a week ago and told him she was starving. He gave her a dollar. The woman next called upon the Rev. S. M. Haskins of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Badford avenue and South Fifth street, and the Rev. J. H. Darlington of Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford avenue, to whom she told the same story. She got another dollar from

Church, in Bedford avenue, to whom she told the same story. She got another dellar from Mr. Haskins.

She told Dr. Darlington that her name was Darlington, which made that clergyman suspicious, and he directed her to call again. He found the woman was an impostor and that her husband was not in the hospital. She was arrested yesterday. When arraigned in court she cried bitterly, and said she asked for money under false pretences so that she could pay her rent and not have her home broken up, her husband being out of work. She added that her parents were respectable people, living in East Cambridge, Mass. She was remanded for trial to-day. people, living in East Cambri-was remanded for trial to-day.

WENT MAD IN PRISON.

This Was the Man Who Pleaded Guilty-The Mon Who Didn't to Out on Ball. Charles Schmidt and Oscar Cohen were indicted last January for stealing a gold watch

Schmidt pleaded guilty and Cohen not guilty. Schmidt was remanded to await the trial of Cohen, on which he was to testify. Cohen was released under ball. The joint indictment against Schmidt and Cohen should have been returned to the Clerk's office of the General Sessions, but the

clerk who had charge of it put it in his desk clerk who had charge of it put it in his desk and forgot it. As Cohen was on ball and not at all anxious to be tried nothing was done. Schmidt became anxious over the uncertainty of his fate, and his mind began to wander. Then he became violent. He was taken to the General Sessions yesterday by four keepers of the Tombs. He was struggling and biting all the way. Drs. F. P. Foster and Jesse Nelson, who were appointed a commission to pass upon his mental condition, sat in a private room, and Schmidt was taken before them. He was extremely violent, and insisted upon taking off his clothes and lying down. It is understood that the physicians have made up their minds that Schmidt is insane.

OBITUARY.

Alonzo H. Degraff, superintendent of the Amsterdam, N. Y., water works, died yesterday aged 48 years. He was a veteran of the war, having enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Regiment. After three years' service as a private he reculisted in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, with which he remained until 1805. He was promoted in succession from private to Captain. He was a civil engineer.

private to Captain. He was a civil engineer, and helped build various railroads in the State. He was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Thomas S. Collier, known as a poet and historian in New London, died suddenly from hemorrhage at his home there yesterday. He was retired as boatswain in the United States navy several years ago. Since then he has devoted his spare moments to literary work. He had travelled much. For the past ten years he had heen secretary of the New London County Historical Society. He was also a prominent member of the Sons of the Revolution.

Henry Hilton of Canajoharie, N. V. died and the secretary of Canajoharie, N. V. died and the secretary of the Revolution.

Henry Hilton of Canajoharie, N. Y., died on Tuesday, aged 57 years. Mr. Hilton served in the war, and was a member of the 115th Regiment. He fought in fifteen battles under command of Col. Sammons. He is survived by a widow and four children, two daughters and two sons.

Baron Churchill died in London yesterday. He was born in 1854 and married the third daughter of the Earl of Lonadaie. He was a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. In 1885, he was appointed Lord in Walting to the Queen.

Count de Bylandt, Dutch Minister to Great Britain, died on the Continent on Wednesday,

MUGWUMP QUINN'S ARREST.

HE PREACHED MUGWUMPERY IN A BROOKLYN PARK ON SUNDAY.

Poller Considered This a Vicintian of ne Police Considered This a Violation of a City Ordinance, So His Fellows Hoped He Could Pose as a Martyr Justice Haggerty Did Not Give Him the Chance. There was a formidable gathering of Mugwumps and anti-snappers in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court in Brooklyn vesterday morning. It included I awyers I dward M. Shepard. Henry Younge, and J. Warren Greene, three leading members of the Kicking Democratic

Nearly 100 lesser Mugwump lights were on hand to see that the distinguished lawyers got fair play at the hands of Henry F. Haggerty, the presiding Police Justice. The unusual array of counsel and audience had been drawn to the court through interest in the case of James Quinn, a tall, distinguishedlooking old man, with a flowing white beard and hair, who is President of the Twentieth ward branch of the Democratic Club.

This particular ward is not a promising field for Mugwump work, the voters for the most part being strong Democratic or Republican partisans. Mr. Quinn was, consequently, obliged to put forth extra exertions to increase the number of his followers, and he did not hesitate to go into the highways and byways to bring in Mugwump recruits. Last Sunday. instead of going to church, Mr. Outon made his way to the picturesque slopes in Fort Greene, and started to deliver an open-atoration denouncing the present political management, and calling on all good citizens to join the faithful Mugwump band in upsetting the corrupt dispensers of patronage.

His striking appearance and loud and ringing words soon had the effect of collecting a crowd and attracting the attention of Police Sergeant John Reilly. Mr. Quinn was notified that his action was contrary to the rules governing the park, and, when he refused to stop

that his action was contrary to the rules governing the park, and, when he refused to stop his language, he was arrested by Policeman John Taibot, under instructions from the Sergeant. At the Classon avenue station a charge of violating a city ordinance was entered against him and he was released on \$200 bail. When arraigned on Monday morning it was erroneously, supposed that he pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended.

Justice Haggerty had the error in the record corrected as soon as his attention was drawn to it, and it was Mr. Quinn's examination which made the court room the focus of political interest in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Shepard was the principal legal spokesman for the accused, and he evidently distrusted, Justice Haggerty's impartiality or his ability to adjudicate on the weighty questions involved, for he at once demanded a jury trial. When this motion was denied, Mr. Shepard asked for an adjournment so that the case might be taken to the Grand Jury. In refusing this request also, Judge Haggerty said:

There is no necessity of making a mountain out of a mole hill. The case came up in the ordinary way, and Mr. Quinn denied that he was guilty. If he is not guilty Mr. Shepard and everybody else can rest assured that he will not be convicted. If he is guilty Mr. Shepard and everybody else can feel sure that he will be convicted. If he is guilty Mr. Shepard replied, "and your Honor has denied us trial by jury or an adjournment, and we except to both rulings." jury or an adjournment, and we except to both

rulings."

"I desired." Justice Haggerty said. "to make that explanation because I thought you might be misled. I heard there was politics in the case and it surprised me very much."

Sergeant Relly and Foliceman Talbot then testified as to the circumstances of the arrest and told how Mr. Quinn had been making a political speech on Fort Greene and collecting a crowd. During the examination Mr. Shepard re-

During the examination Mr. Shepard re-buked the Sergeant for alleged imperticence. "It would be well." said the Court. "if you would keep that in view yourself. Mr. Shepard." Mr. Shepard said that the Sergeant had a violent political prejudice against Mr. Quinn, and denied him free speech because he had undertaken to criticise the department with which he was connected.

When the examination had been concluded the percupial organizer of Citizens' Linear When the examination had been concluded the perennial organizer of Citizens' Unions moved for the discharge of Mr. Quinn, on the ground that he had violated no ordinance. Justice Haggerty promptly granted the motion, but he told Mr. Shejard that if Mr. Quinn came before him again for collecting a crowd in the park simply to show his political strength, he would be punished.

LAWYER CROW A DEFENDANT. The Court Said Ills Answer Was Frivolous

and Sham, and He Paid the Judgment. Lawyer Moses R. Crow, Peter Doelger's sonin-law, whose marital intelicity was recently before the courts, has been sued by C. W. Schumann's Sons, jewellers, for \$1,455 on a note. Last Christmas, when he was still a bachelor, Mr. Crow bought nearly \$2,500 worth of presents. He paid \$1,000 by check on Jan. 28, and gave his note, payable in two months, for the rest. He failed to meet the note. Mr. Crow was served with the complaint on Aug. 14, and when the answer was fled the plaintiffs moved to have it thrown out as sham and frivolous. Mr. Crow made affidavit, "on information and belief," that the note was an accommodation note. The plaintiffs produced a letter which accompanied the note, stating explicitly that it was to pay their claim for goods sold to Mr. Crow. Judge Fitzsimmons of the Uity Court decided that the answer was sham, and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs. The judgment was put in the hands of Deputy sheriff McGinnis for execution. Mr. Crow said last evening that it had been satisfied, He said he did not want to appeal, and the matter was so small that he could not be bothered litigating it, although he was satisfied that he had entered a perfectly legitimate defence. note. Mr. Crow was served with the com-

PASTOR HALLIDAY NEARLY WELL Church Trustee Hanna's Suicide Still the Subject of Scandal.

Pastor S. B. Halliday of the Beecher Me-

morial Church in Brooklyn was reported last night to be rapidly recovering from the prostration with which he was seized on Tuesday in the Plymouth Church parlor. It is expected that he will be around in a few days. The inquest in the case of Robert Hanna. the trustee of the Memorial Church, whose suicide is supposed to have brought on the aged cide is supposed to have brought on the aged pastor's sudden illness, did not result in revealing the cause of the act. It is reported, however, that Mr. Hanns had been much disturbed over some run ors reflecting on his relations with a married woman connected with the church. The husband of the woman is said to have discovered him walking with her near Evergreen Cemetery about three weeks ago and to have sharply rebuked him.

There was a secret meeting of Pastor Halliday's trustees last night, but whether the stories reflecting on the dead trustee were under investigation or not could not be learned.

Lawyer William H. Schooley was indicted by he Grand Jury yesterday for grand larceny in the first degree, in appropriating four bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company of the face value of \$1,000 each. The Company of the face value of \$1.000 each. The bonds were stolen from Mrs. Elizabeth N. Gay in Washington in 1891. In July last they were traced by Detective Sergeant Rogers to the offices of James Walsh & Co. brokers, of 5 Wall street, and White, Morris & Co., bankers. Schooley had sold the bonds at these places. He had changed the numbers and the endorsements of registration. Prof. Deremus treated the bond that was bought by Waish & Co., and brought into view again the proper number and the correct endorsement of registration.

Samuel Goldberg has been appointed re-ceiver for the Coleman Brewing Company of 445 and 447 West Fourteenth street, in the suit of Sarah Legarus and others, judgment creditors. The company had a capital stock of \$100,000 and was carried on by Matthew Coleman and Michael T. Coleman of All any. The Nassau Bank has obtained judgment for \$3.743 against Studwall, Sanger & Co., leather merchants, \$2 Spruce street, on notes of the & H. Jackman Manulacturing Company, shoes, of Nyack, endorsed by the firm. Execution was issued to the Sheritton the joint personal property of George H. Studwell and Eugene B. Sanger and on the real estate and personal property of Mr. Sanger. The business was established by Mr. Studwell thirty years ago. A few weeks ago they turned it into a stock company, called the Studwell-Sanger Leather Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and said they would offer stock of the new onesen for pressing debts of the old firm, the liabilities of which were reported to be about \$50,000. The Nassau Bank has obtained judgment

To Wind Up the Lombard Investment Com-KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21. - The receivers for the

Lombard Investment Company and the corporations forming the general company say that the business of the firm will be closed as speedily as possible and it will then go out of business. Five years will probably be required to accomplish this.



To Clothe Boys & Girls

Neatly, stylishly and at the same time economically, is the desire of most parents. Is it unreasonable to claim that where the outflitting of young people is made the sole business of a large store, that it means advantages ao other store can offer in wide range of choice, fit and price?

Our line of

Boys' all wool suits \$5 to \$6. Girls' School \$4 to \$10. Boys' Hats and Caps 48c. to \$1. Babies' \$2.50 to \$5. Babies' 63 & 87c. Are good illustrations.

60-62 West 23d St

Tiorges. Carriages, &c. CLOSING-OUT SALE

In order to reduce our present large stock,

WE OFFER AT COST BETWEEN NOW

AND JANUARY NEXT the entire lot, consisting of Broughams, Reck-aways, Extension-Top Cabriolets, Phaetons and Eurreys, Combination Trape, Ladies Phaetons, Road Wagons, Two-wheelers, Buckboards, Minis-ture Carta and Wagons, Fine Harness, Also a number of above

SECOND HAND. H. H. BABCOCK CO., 406, 408, 410, 412 BEOOME ST.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

Aspointed by the Present Board, The directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company issued a circular yesterday in which they announced that Messrs, C. R. Wright, W. L. Bull, and Charles T. Barney had been appointed a committee to receive the proxies of stockholders for use at the annual

meeting Oct. 19. The circular says: Several changes have occurred in our Board during the past year. Messrs. Henry Villard, E. G. Rolston, and E. H. Abbot have retired from the Beard, and Messrs, Charles L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, and D. S. Wegg have notified the Board in writing that they will not accept reflection at the coming annual cies to be filled at the approaching election. and one other has also been tendered. Deem-

cies to be filled at the approaching election, and one other has also been tendered. Deeming it fairer to stockholders that the terms of the Board should, pending receivership, he shortened to one year, the by-laws have been changed so that at the coming election the directors will be chosen for one year instead of three years.

The directors call attention to the fact that the hidders of preferred stock have received \$5,600,000 in dividends during their administration, that by their efforts the \$12,000,000 syndicate for the retirement of the floating debt was created, and that \$7,000,000 of this debt has been actually funded into the collateral furst notes.

The Proxy Committee also issued a request for proxies, in which they say that they have arranged for the following persons to be supported for the direction: Johnston Livingston, Charles B. Wright, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., D. if. Houghtaling, R. C. Martin, Charles S. T. Barney, T. F. Oakes, Wm. L. Buil, J. B. Williams, J. B. Haggin, and Wm. R. Merriam. As the Board must consist of thirteen directors, it will be necessary for the committee to designate two others to complete the ticket, and the committee promise to present names for the remaining members of equal character and usefulness.

It can, however, to announced on the very best authority that one of the most prominent men named on the above tirket is dissatisfied with the choice of the committee, and it is a question whether he will allow his name to be used unless concessions are made to his views and wishes.

To Foreclose on the Ann Arbor Property. The financiers who are endeavoring to

straighten out the affairs of the Toledo. Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company have placed their interests in the hands of have placed their interests in the hands of Messrs. Turner, McClure & Roiston, attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the trustees for four issues of the divisional bonds and also for the consolidated mortgage londs. It is intended to apply for the jore-closure of these different issues in rapid succession, and in that way the obligations of the road will be placed in such a position that the parties to this movement can formulate a plan of rehabilitation, based on definite knowledge of the affairs of the company relative to the earnings of the road.

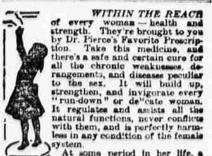
California Rates Restored. CHICAGO, Sept. 21.-The California eastbound passenger rate war has ended. The Southern Pacific road has surrendered unconsouthern Facilic road has surrendered uncon-ditionally, and this afternoon notified all its con-nections that on Oct. 1, or as soon as the Inter-state Commerce haw will let it, it will restore rates. This means that the \$4 extra on east-bound business from southern California points, going by way of San Francisco, will be reimposed, as well as the \$15 cut from south-ern California points restored.

No Reorganization for the Eric Yet.

The directors of the Eric Railway Company decided yesterday to confer with the bonddecided yesterday to confer with the bond-holders of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Raifrond Company, in order that an amicable adjustment might be reached of the litigation recently begun. No plan of reorgani-zation was submitted or discussed.

Teving to Time Bente's Death.

Application has been made at the Coronard fflee for the evidence in the case of William A. Rente, who, with his wife Elise and two other nersons, was burned to death in the flat house at 13s East Forty-third street on June 3. There is a contest between the relatives of the husband and those of the wife for \$3,000 insurance on his life due from the Royal Arcanum, and the contest his ges on the question who died first.



At some period in her life, a woman requires a general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, you can find no other remedy that's guaranteed. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back have your money back.

So small is the chance of failure, with Dr. So small is the chance of failure, with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, that its proprietors are willing to make this promise: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how had your case is, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."